



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

separate caption, known to exist. I have indicated their location and extent by a heavy blue line on a plan of the city which is forwarded with this report.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, April 16, as follows:

##### *Plague.*

*Egypt.*—During the period from March 26 to April 2 there were registered in the whole of Egypt 62 plague cases (and 43 deaths), viz: In Suez, 1 case (1 death); in Dechneh, 1 case (1 death); in the district of Baliana, 22 cases (14 deaths); in Nag Hamadi, 13 cases (12 deaths); in Tahta, 11 cases (8 deaths); Samallut, 9 cases (6 deaths); Bibeh, 3 cases (no deaths); Girgeh, 1 case (1 death); Kuesna, 1 case (no deaths).

*British India.*—During the week ended March 19 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 11,903 cases of plague (and 8,840 deaths), of which 943 cases (849 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay; 184 cases (157 deaths) in Karachi; 85 cases (73 deaths) in Jamnagar; 33 cases (21 deaths) in Veraval, and 3 cases (3 deaths) in Broach.

*British South Africa.*—In Cape Colony during the week ended March 12, 3 cases of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth and 3 cases in Uitenhage.

##### *Plague and cholera.*

*British India.*—In Calcutta during the week ended March 12, 230 persons died of plague and 45 persons died of cholera.

##### *Cholera.*

*Turkey.*—According to Bulletins Nos. 10 and 11, there were registered in Bagdad between March 21 and April 3, 15 cases of cholera (and 17 deaths); in Bassorah, between March 20 and 31, 57 cases (and 56 deaths).

##### *Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 2 was higher than it has been since the middle of January, amounting, calculated on the year, to 16.9 per 1,000 of the population, this being also considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 13.8. In spite of this increase, however, one-half of the large German towns and cities showed more unfavorable conditions than Berlin—namely, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Magdeburg, Breslau. On the other hand, the following cities showed more favorable figures than Berlin—viz, Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Rixdorf (with 14.8), Charlottenburg (with 14), Schöneberg (with 7.4). The mortality rate among infants rose from 3.4 per year and mille to 4.4, this being higher than the Hamburg rate, but considerably lower than the Munich figure. Acute intestinal diseases and acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed no important change, the former causing 35, the latter 83 deaths. Furthermore, the following figures were published: Influenza